Paintings,

Water Colors,

Arthur Tooth & Sons,

299 FIFTH AVENUE.

INSPECTOR-GENERALS NEEDED.

Gen. Breckenridge Opposes That Part of Staff Bill Which Eliminates Them.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Gen. Brecken

ridge, Inspector-General of the Army, ap-peared before the House Committee on

extended argument on that feature of

which provides for the gradual elimination

"There are in this bill," said Gen. Breck-

enridge, "constructive and destructive feat

ures. Gens. Young and Chaffee, who will

soon be Lieutenant-Generals, are, of course

in favor of its passage. They commend its

constructive features, but say nothing about

Gen. Breckenridge quoted at length from

statements of military officers, from Washington down, commending the work of the

Inspector-General's department, and expressing the opinion that its maintenance and proper equipment were absolutely necessary. He said the abolition of the department would have little effect upon him, as he was nearing the end of his career, but he department was nearing the end of his career.

but he had an intrest in the welfare of the service in which he had spent the best years of his life.

FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS.

secretary Moody Urges an Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. - Secretary Moody

was before the House Committee on Naval

Affairs to-day and urged an appropriation

for the construction of two new battleships

for the construction of two new battleships, as recommended in his annual estimate. In reference to submarine torpedo boats the Secretary said that the practicability of those now owned by the Government should be further demonstrated before additional craft of this class are purchased. The Venezuelan trouble has had the effect of changing the intentions of the naval committee with respect to the precessity

and Mr. Charles Spalding

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- These army orders were

company.

First Lieut. George S. Simonds, Twenty-second Infantry, detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Reno, vice First Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, Twenty-fith Infantry, relieved.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon, and Capt. George
Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon, and Capt. George
J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, detailed as
members of the examining board, at San Francisco,
vice Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, and
First Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon,

of the Inspector-General's corps.

its destructive features."

## CASE AGAINST MINERS OPENS.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

WAGES HIGHER THAN FOR MANY KINDS OF SKILLED LABOR.

Independent Operators Speak for Nor Union Men and Testimony on Their Behalf Begins-Judge Gray Stirred to Wrath by a Murder Story-Mine Inspectors Testify That Most Miners Choose to Work Only Five Hours a Day

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 17.-The mine operators and the non-union men began to-day to develop their testimony before the anthracite strike commission The miners concluded their side of the case this

The commissioners for themselves called the different mine inspectors of the anthracite districts.

Edward Roderick, Mine Inspector of the First District, testified that he annually makes from one to fifteen inspections of makes from one to fifteen inspections of every mine in his district. He said that out of 5,464 miners in his district he was safe in saying that they do not work, on Burns. He said:

every mine in his district. He said that out of 5,464 miners in his district he was safe in saying that they do not work, on an average, five hours a day.

As to the question of accidents he said that there were a great many of them that were caused by the negligence of the men or their overanxiety to get home. Mr. Roderick referred to a case in which he had ordered the men not to go into a certain mine because it was dangerous. The men went back in spite of the witness and he was forced to have them halted by an injunction from the court.

This witness said that men who are always saying that the companies do not give them enough cars had complained to him that five cars for a shift were enough.

At the conclusion of the statement by Mr. Wolverton a statement for the Independent operators was read by I. H. Burns. He said:

The statement of the independent operators opens by referring to the task before the commission. It says questions that concern individual operators are wages, hours of labor, non-union men and discrimination. It adds:

"We think the commission before taking any action looking to the increase of wages should carefully consider upon whom such increase must fall. Of course any increase in cost of production ultimately rests on the consumer. The shivering inmates of the East Side tenements of New York must pay a few cents more for each pail of coal in order to give more wages to the miners of Pennsylvania."

ways saying that the companies do not give them enough cars had complained to him that five cars for a shift were enough. The usual mine regulations allow them six.
Henry Pritherth, mine inspector of the Second District, corroborated Mr. Roderick, When counsel for the miners made an effort when counsel for the miners made an effort interfered and said that they must call them as their own witnesses if they wanted to do that.

At the afternoon session Inspectors F. H.

to do that.

At the afternoon session Inspectors E. H.
Reynolds of the Fourth District, William
Davis of the Fifth, William Stein of the
Sixth and John McGuire of the Seventh gave testimony corroborating the in-spectors called to the stand during the

OPENING SPEECH FOR OPERATORS. Former Congressman Simon P. Wolver-on at 3 o'clock opened the case for the

operators. Mr. Wolverton said that \$200,000,000 was invested in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines and that 140,000 men were employed in and about them. He said that the mining conditions varied to such an extent hat "special bargaining" was necessary

hat "special bargaining" was necessary between mine operators.

Mr. Wolverton said the mine workers' organization was chiefly composed of bituminous miners whose purpose was to secure a monopoly in coal mining, "a monopoly obviously dangerous to all industry and contrary to sound public policy."

He gave a sketch of the anthracite strikes of 1900 and 1901 and told how the calling out of the steam men last spring endangered the existence of the mines. He added:

The first question of importance to be determined is, 'What questions were submitted for its consideration and decision?'

It is powerless to consider or take any

for the payment of wages to the miners of anthracite coal; that mining of coal in the anthracite region is not similar work to the mining of bituminous coal and that the rate of wages in the mines operated through-out the anthracite region is not 40 or 50 per cent. lower than is paid to miners in the bituminous region, but is actually higher; that, as a rule, contract miners in the an-thracite field earn \$600 per annum or more and that many of them earn upward of \$1,000 a year, and that all laborers are paid higher wages than those employed in other occupations of equal skill and training; that according to the most reliable statistics taken from the reports of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, from the report of the twelfth census of the United States, bulletins of the Department of Labor and from other sources, it will be shown that the average earnings of all employes of manufacturing establishments, covering over 300 different classes, skilled and unskilled labor, are much below the average wage of the miners; that by the rensus reports of the United States it appears that the average earnings, during the last census year, of employees of manufacturing establishments are below the average earnings of the miner in the anthraigher wages than those employed in other rage earnings of the miner in the anthra-

"From the report of the Department of The report of the Department of the Labor the average wage of farm labor in Pennsylvania is about one-half of the miners' wage and much less than the wages paid to laborers about the mines.

"From the annual reports of industrial

statistics of Pennsylvania it will appear that

phin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northum-berland, Schuylkill and Sullivan, are about \$166, of all male employees from 16 years

of age upward.

"That the average earnings of this class of employees in Lackawanna county are \$504; in Luzerne county, \$493; in Northumberland county, \$408; in Schuylkill county, \$452. These cover all manufacturing in-

dustries.

"From the report of the twelfth census of the United States, the average earnings of wage workers in all manufacturing in-dustries in fifty-four cities and towns in and near the anthracite region are below \$450, and that in but three towns do they

exceed \$500.
\*From the twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, covering eighty-eight manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania, requiring skilled labor of a higher character than that required of miners, it appears that the average rate of wages paid to the employees for the year 1901 is \$449.45. "The respondents will further show that the average wages paid miners and laborers in the bituminous coal field are not in excess of those paid to the anthracite miners under the same conditions under the same conditions, and will also prove that the conditions in the bituminous regions are less favorable for the miner than in the anthracite region, and the respondents will further show that after the sirike of May, 1902, a large number of anthracite miners left the hard coal region thracite miners left the hard coal region thracite miners left the hard coal region that they returned to the anthracite region immediately upon the announcement that the strike was over and work would be resumed. If the conditions had been more

favorable they would have remained. The respondents will show that the miner in the anthracite region works less hours than in the bituminous region and is earn-ing more for the hours of labor performed. Mr. Wolverton then spoke on the school question and asserted that the coal com-

the county. Practically the same condition will be shown to prevail throughout the

coal region.

It will be shown by reliable statistic and the testimony of physicians that mining is not an unhealthy occupation, and that, aside from accidents, its healthfulness compares favorably with all other occu-

\*As to the claim for the reduction of the hours of labor without any reduction of earnings it will be shown that miners and laborers do not now work eight hours, and

laborers do not now work eight hours, and that as to the miners in a majority of cases they work less than six.

"It is to be hoped that after the testimony in behalf of the respondents has been fully heard the miners and laborers will feel that the wages paid to them are not only equal to but greater than are paid to others engaged in similar occupations, and that their conditions and surroundings are not intolerable, as the paid agitators and organizers would make them appear, and that the good feeling between the operators and employees which prevailed prior to 1900 for over thirty years will again be restored."

INDEPENDENT OPERATORS' SIDE.

niners of Pennsylvania.

"If any award is made by this commis-sion in favor of the mine workers, we claim that as a condition precedent there should be some substantial assurance on the part of such United Mine Workers that they will in the future refrain from, in any way, in-terfering with, or molesting persons who wish to work in or about the mines, but who do not belong to the union."

NON-UNION TESTIMONY BEGINS. It was then announced that the non-union men would go ahead with their testiunion men would go ahead with their testimony. Mrs. James Winston was called
as the first witness. Her husband
was murdered the Grassy Island colliery, Olyphant, o... Sept. 25. He went on
strike with the miners, she said, but returned to work on Sept. 3, as a company
man. He left home at 6:30 o'clock on the
morning that he was murdered. He was
taken into the house and died before noon.
He had been a member of the miners'
union from the time of the organization
up to the time of the strike. up to the time of the strike.

Samuel Lewis of Olyphant, a son-in-law f Mrs. Winston, also told of the murder. of Mrs. Winston, also told of the murder.
Mr. Durrow asked the witness if he
hired the attorneys that were representing
the non-union men. Lewis answered that
he did. Mr. Darrow wanted to know if he
had paid them anything and the witness
said that he had promised to pay them.
Mr. Darrow insinuated that the companies
were paying the attorneys.

Judge Gray said that it made no difference
to the commission who paid and hired them.

to the commission who paid and hired them. He supposed that the men were too poor to do so. The Judge said:

DELAYED COAL COMING IN. Ontario & Western Expects 1.446 Carloads

To-day-Staten Island Needs It Most. Large shipments of anthracite which have been delayed by the rough weather in the beginning of the week are expected to reach tidewater here to-day. Among these are 1,446 cars of the New York, On-

tario and Western company. A representative of this company said yesterday that during the recent snow blockade the quantity mined by the company's collieries dropped from an average of 11.600 tons to 8,300 tons daily. Only about 200 cars of prepared sizes came to tidewater over this railroad yesterday.

There was coal to sell yesterday in all of the depots where coal is sold by the pail. The depot at the Barber yards in Water street had no coal on Tuesday and only forty tons on Monday, but yesterday it had a good supply and distributed about 1,200 pails. The distribution lasted until long after darkness set in. Mr. Barber says he expec:s 2,000 tons this week for distribution.

The other yards were fairly well supplied.

The emergency fuel depot of the Salvation Army was opened yesterday morning in Chatham Square. After 600 pails had been sold the supply gave out. A the average daily wages of all manufactoring industries in 1901 were \$1.53 per day
and the average annual earnings about
\$440.45.
"From the reports of the twelfth census
of the United States it appears that the
average earnings of wage workers of all
manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania,
in the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumphin, Lackawanna, Bauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Nor

Managers of the Democratic Club had voted to make an appropriation of \$2,500 to buy coal for the poor, and that a committee of three, headed by John Fox, would present a check for that amount to Mayor Low this morning.

Richmond is having the hardest time of all the boroughs in getting coal. Almost all the dealers have a small supply on hand, but they ask \$11 a ton for it and the poorer classes have to do without coal.

poorer classes have to do without coal. Many have been burning wood but since the recent storm they have been unable to get to the woods.

The coal dealers in Manhattan as a rule did not like to talk prices. The only thing they were willing to talk about was the

Democrat ic Coal for the Poor.

The Board of Governors of the Demo cratic Club appropriated last night \$2,500 for the purchase of coal for the poor of New York city. This morning at 11 o'clock President John Fox of the club, Judge Theodore Hascall and John W. Keller will freedore hascall and tender the \$2,500 for this very worthy purpose. And Tammany has been out o' power for more than

Cold Orange Schools Close Friday.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17 .- Owing to the carcity of coal the Orange public schools will close for the holiday vacation to-mor-row, instead of next week, Wednesday None of the schools have enough fuel to last more than to the end of this week.

Levh Inquest Next Tuesday Night. Coroner Williams of Brooklyn has set Tuesday night for the inquest into the death of George F. Leyh, the Williamsburg trusmaker, who died more than two weeks ago Mr. Wolverton then spoke on the school question and asserted that the coal companies paid in some townships from 72 to 69.7 per cent. of the school and building taxes." He added:

"The schools were kept open ten months in the year and larger salaries paid to the the school and building taxes in any other portion of the chief witnesses. The chemical analysis of Leyh's stomach will be made known on that night.

NEW ASSET CURRENCY BILL.

HE MEASURE AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Authorizes National Banks, With the Approval of the Comptroller of the Cur-rency, to Issue Notes to the Amount of 25 Per Cent. of Their Paid-Up Capital,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Representative Fowler (Rep., N. J.), chairman of the House ommittee on Banking and Currency, today introduced a bill to enable national banks to issue credit currency to the amount of 25 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital.

The measure has been agreed to by the Republican members of the committee as a substitute for the original Fowler Currency bill, introduced at the last session which includes provisions for branch banks, asset currency, the retirement of the greenbacks and various other features upon which the House Republicans have been unable to agree.

Several days ago it was agreed to abandon the original measure and to present one involving a single proposition-that of credit currency. The proposition differs materially from the credit currency plan in the first bill, especially in that it limits the amount any bank may issue to 25 per cent, of the paid-up capital stock. The bill follows:

The bill follows:

That any national bank may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, take out for sale and circulation an amount of national bank notes not exceeding 25 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital, without depositing United States bonds with the United States Treasury in the manner provided by existing law.

That said national bank notes shall be furnished by the United States at the expense of the respective banks issuing them, and shall be in the denominations of \$10 and multiples thereof.

That before any national bank shall receive any of the bank notes referred to in this act, it shall first deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as a guaranty of the payment thereof, an amount of United States bonds of gold coin, or both, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the notes taken out, and such deposit shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of said bank against said notes. The interest upon said bonds shall be paid to the bank so depositing them, and if said bank shall retire said circulation, or any portion thereof, an amount of bonds or gold coin, or both, equal to 5 per cent. of these notes so retired shall be returned to said bank.

Provided, however, that if it should be necessary to sell said bonds for the purposes defined in section—of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispose of the same and use the proceeds in accordance with the provisions of law herein contained.

That every national bank, taking out such notes for issue and circulation, shall on the first days of January and July of each year pay into the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispose of the same and use the proceeds in accordance with the provisions of law herein contained.

That every national bank, taking out such notes for issue and circulation, shall on the first days of January and July of each year pay into the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispose of the same and use the proceeding six months, and the tax so paid into the Treasury shall, with the

a guaranty fond.

That such notes shall be a first lien upon the assets of the respective banks issuing them, and shall be received upon deposit and for all purposes of debt and liability by every national bank at par and without any charge of whatsoever kind, and such notes shall be receivable for all public dues excent duties on imports, and when received shall be paid out again.

The first questions of importance to be its earning is, What questions were subjected for its consideration and decision?

It is powerless to consider or take any action upon any other questions. It has been conceded during the progress of this sheen conceded during the progress of this sheen conceded during the progress of this spontant of the commission and its powers rests upon the letter to the public signed by the presidents of the coal mining companies, dated Oct. 13, 1902, and the acceptance of the terms of this better by the coal into overs of this ecter by the coal into overs of this ecter by the coal into overs of this commission are confined to the questions affecting the rates of wages paid and the reduction of the dead man could not proposed in the statements of claims into any agreement with that organization, as proposed in the statements of claims workers be force this commission, in the first claim for an increase of the terms of the settle was a constituted to the proposed in the statements of the settle by the containing contract work, the responsion tens will show that there is no similarity between the mining of the bituminous miners a cit. dard for the payment of wages to the miners of the burn of payment of the proposed in the relative of the section was a contained to the commission are continued to the questions of the statements of claims into any agreement with that organization, as proposed in the statements of claims into any agreement with that organization.

So the proposed in the statements of claims in this case that I had.

The population of the statements of claims in the scale was the proposed of the statements of the statements of claims into any agreement with the translation of the statement of the proposed of the statements of the statements of claims into any agreement with the translation of the proposed of the statements of claims in the scale by the containing to the proposed of the statements of

the redemption cities hereinafter established it shall then select a national bank as its agent in a redemption city, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, which shall upon demand redeem said notes in sold coin

agent in a redemption city, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, which shall upon demand redeem said notes in gold coin.

For the purposes of this act, New York, Chicago and San Francisco shall be redemption cities and all the national banks redeeming their notes at any one of these cities shall constitute a redemption district, and the New York redemption District No. 1, the Chicago redemption District No. 1, the Chicago redemption district as Redemption District No. 2, and the San Francisco redemption district as Redemption District No. 3.

If any national bank shall receive such circulating notes of any other national bank located outside of its own district it shall not pay them out over its own counter, but shall forward them either to some bank in the district to which the notes belong, or to some bank located in the redemption city of its own district, and then they shall be returned to the bank issuing them or to some bank in the district to which the bank issuing them or to some bank in the district to which the bank issuing them or to some bank in the district to which the bank issuing them belongs.

Upon the failure of a national bank any national bank notes that have been taken out by it in accordance with the provisions of this act shall, upon presentation to the United States Treasury, be paid in gold coin out of the guaranty fund. But the United States Treasury shall recover from the assets of the failed bank an amount equal to its outstanding notes and the same shall be paid into the guaranty fund.

Any national bank desiring to go into liquidation shall first nay into the guaranty fund an amount of gold coin equal to the amount of its notes then outstanding.

If such fund shall for any reason fall below an amount of the bank notes taken out in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Comptroller may impose an extraordinary tax, not exceeding I per cent. In any one year, upon the amount of the notes at the time outstanding.

An effort will be made to report the meas

An effort will be made to report the measure before the holiday recess, in order that it may be taken up in the House as soon after Jan. 5 as the Committee on Rules will report a resolution for its consideration

TRANSPORT SERVICE TO MANILA Secretary Root Decides to Consider the Bld of the Boston Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Secretary Root has decided to consider the bid of the Boston Steamship Company to transport troops and supplies for the War Department from the Pacific Coast to the Philippines, on condition that the stipulation of the company's bid that 75 per cent. of the business be transacted through the port of Seattle be eliminated. President Winsor of the company is willing to accept the terms suggested by Mr. Root and he is expected arrive here to-morrow to conclude the

Contract.

Under the terms of the proposed contract the Secretary of War will ship as little or as much as he chooses by way of Seattle, and it is probable that a large amount of the transpacific business will continue to be done through San Francisco. It is believed, however, that the proposed arrangement with the Seattle company means the gradual abandonment of the Government transport business on the

MOTION PICTURE PATENTS. The Armata Company Wins Its Suit Against Thomas A. Edison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-A Washington corporation, the Armata Motion Picture ompany, to-day won its suit against Thomas A. Edison, in which is involved, in the opinion of the directors of the local company, the patents controlling the motion company, the patents controlling the motion picture monopoly. The decision affects many theatres and amusement enterprises throughout the country, who become liable for damages. These same plaintiffs recently won an important suit against the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company of New York for \$150,000 damages and an accounting

J. H. SCHIFF ON SHOWY CHARITY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COMPARES BETH ISRAEL AND MT. SINAI HOSPITALS. Etchings, Engravings,

Comparison From His Point of View Not to the Benefit of the Splendidly De-signed Structure on Fifth Avenue Work in the Tenements Eulogized

Jacob H. Schiff, the philanthropist, an

nounced last night that he did not consider the expenditure of millions for the new Mount Sinai Hospital illustrative of the best tendency of modern Jewish charity Mr. Schiff was addressing the annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital Association in the reception room of the East Side Hospital at Jefferson and Cherry streets. "This hospital," said Mr. Schiff, "is not a redit to the Jews only, but is a credit to all the people of the city. It has been a noble work to establish such a model institution in the most crowded section of this great Military Affairs this morning and made an metropolis. How much better it is than the work of that other Jewish association the War Department's General Staff bill which has gone out on Fifth avenue to purchase an expensive site on which to erect a splendid structure costing two or three million dollars.

"The \$240,000 spent upon the hospital eems small indeed in comparison but the comparison in benefit to suffering humanity will be found much in favor of the cheaper institution. That Fifth avenue hospital institution. That Fifth avenue hospital could be erected for \$250,000 or \$300,000 less than the millions set aside for it and this hospital among the tenements doubled in size with the money. The sum I mention would scarcely alter the plans of the men who have devised the showler enterprise, yet he were much good it would do. yet he wery much good it would do.

"Time has proved the great benefit resulting from a hospital down in this thickly settled district and you shall never find difficulty in getting funds to carry on your

work if you are ever in need."
Rabbi Maslianski, another speaker, de-clared that hospitals ranked higher than synagogues even from a religious point of

years of his life.

"In the last war," continued Gen. Breckenridge, "the only General killed was one
on the rolls of the Inspector-General's
Corps—Gen. Lawton. They say we are
subject to criticism, but I think we are
also subject to commendation from those
for whom we have befored. The military "The grand old temple in Jerusalem, "The grand old temple in Jerusalem," he said, "was small when compared with this haven for the sick and suffering under whose roof we now stand, but one endowed bed in a hospital excels all the religious donations ever given. Those who have given their money to this institution should feel a glow of pride on beholding the results achieved."

Other speakers were Congressman H. M. Golofogle, Rabbi Schaechter, Nathan Bljur, Kautman Mandel and Rabbi Radine. Boxes were then sold by auction for the annual fair for the benefit of the hospital, which will be opened at Madison Square Garden for whom we have labored. The military critics of the world have declared that our army in the last war was the best the counwork of the Inspector-General's department. Whatever fault there may have been was in those who were above inspection. Those who were subject to inspection were found to be all right.

will be opened at Madison Square Garden by Gov. Odell on Jan. 3.

Dr. Lorenz has promised to visit the hospital on Friday or Saturday.

REDUCE PHILIPPINE TARIFF. House Committee Report Bill Fixing Rates

at 25 Per Cent. of Dingley Rates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The Ways and Means Committee this morning authorized a favorable report on the Cooper bill to amend the Philippine Tariff act so as to reduce the import duties on Philippine articles imported into the United States from 75 per cent., as at present, to 25 per cent. of the Dingley schedules. The measure further provides that any tax paid under the provisions of the act of the Philippine Commission shall be deducted from the amount of duty to be paid upon entry into the United States, and further that all products of the islands inverted for consumption and the interest. imported for consumption and use in the United States shall hereafter be exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands.

The amen iments to admit Philippine goods free of duty were offered in committee by the Democratic members and rejected.

by the Democratic members and rejected by a party vote. All the Republicans except Mr. McCall voted to report the bill fixing the rate at 25 per cent. of the Dingley schedules. The Democrats answered pres-ent and Mr. McCall reserved his vote. Representative Richardson and Mr. McCaller submitted a minority report in McClellan submitted a minority report in which they declare that the whole scheme of tariff legislation in reference to the Philippines is, in their opinion, in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitu-

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick to Be Guests at

General and Mrs. Wynne. The other guests were Senator and Mrs. Quay, Senator Platt of Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Darling, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Representative and Mrs. Butler, Representative Mann, Miss Jones, Miss Stelwag and Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U. S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon and Mme. Calderon were the guests of bonor at a calderon were all the calderon were the guests of bonor at a calderon were all the calderon were all the calderon were all the calderon were all the calderon and the calderon were all the calderon were all the calderon and the cald the White House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17-Mr. and Mrs Henry Clay Frick of Pittsburg will arrive Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon and Mme. Calderon were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night given by Mr. and Mrs. William Elroy Curtis. The other guests were Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Huff. Col. Theodore A. Bingham was host to-night at a dinner party. The guests were Secretary Moody, Justice Peckham, the Hon. John W. Foster, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Solicitor-General Richards, Representative Hitt. Representative McClellan, Representative Olmsted, Gen. Gillespie, Representative Wadsworth and Mr. Charles Spalding. at the White House to-morrow morning, as the guests of the President and Mrs Roosevelt. They will attend the Cabinet dinner to-morrow night, and Friday morning they will go to the residence of Attorney-General and Mrs. Knox, who will

entertain them over Sunday. Senate Has the Cuban Treaty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17,-The reciprocity treaty with Cuba was transmitted to the Senate to-day by the President.

In the executive session latter in the day the treaty was referred without reading to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The gunboat Scorpion and the torpedo boat Stockton, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The President which are being used as despatch vessels to-day sent to the Senate the following by Admiral Dewey, arrived at San Juan yesterday and left the same day for Culebra, where Admiral Dewey has his headquarters. The gunboat Nashville also left San Juan ominations: Brig Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandan inited States Marine Corps, to be a Major

Ceneral.

Revenue Cutter Service—Acting second assistant engineers to be second assistant engineers to be second assistant engineers desse W. Clover of California and George W. David of Massachusetts.

To be second assistant engineer, George M. Kohler of New York.

Second assistant engineer to be a first assistant engineer, Samuel M. Rock.

First assistant engineer to be a chief engineer, William E. MacCoun. The gunboat Nashville also left San Juan for Culebra yesterday.

The training ship Mohican has arrived at Magdalena Bay, lower California; the gunboats Yorktown, Vicksburg and Helena, at Cavité, and the collier Alexander, at Valparaiso. The cruiser New Orleans has sailed from Hong Kong for Cavité, the torpedo boat Winslow, from Newport for New London and the collier Marcellus, from Hampton Roads for Culebra.

\$24,000 Worth of Gems Selzed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Special Treasury Agent Evans reports to the Treasury De-Washington, Dec. 17.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller. Deputy Quartermaster General, to additional duty as Chief Quartermaster of Department of California, relieving Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster General, ordered to New York city in charge of the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, relieving Major Issae W. Littell, Quartermaster, until relieved by Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster, General.

Col. Edwin M. Adwood, to Chicago as Chief Quartermaster General.

Col. Edwin M. Adwood, to Chicago as Chief Quartermaster ordered to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Major John McE. Hyde, Quartermaster, from leave of absence to Portland, Ore, as Disbursing Quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Capt. Harry L. Pattus, Quartermaster, from the transport Hancock to Fort Hamilton as Post Quartermaster.

Capt. William F. Horton, Quartermaster, from this city to Baltimore, relieving Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Quartermaster, ordered to Sait Lake City.

Capt. William S. Scott, Quartermaster, from Indianapolis to Cheyenne.

Capt. William S. Scott, Quartermaster, from the transport Crook to the transport Logan, as Quartermaster and acting Commissary, relieving Capt. Abram S. Bickham, Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, now attached to Sixty-fourth Coast Artillery, assigned to that commany.

First Lieut. George S. Simonds, Twenty-second Infantry, detailed as recorder of the exampler. partment from El Paso, Tex., that he seized on Dec. 11 a diamond necklace containing 192 separate stones and a brooch containing 600 diamonds. The gems belonged to a well-known traveller, whose name the Department withholds for the present, and an attempt was made to smuggle them into the United States from Mexico. The aggregate value of the arti-The aggregate value of the arti-

MRS. GRANT'S BURIAL ON SUNDAY. The Body Will Be Brought Here on Satur-

day After Services in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The body of Mrs Julia Dent Grant, who died at her home here Sunday night, will be laid to rest by the side of her illustrious husband in the mausoleum on Riverside Drive on Sunday afternoon, unless her eldest son, Gen. Fred D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, who is now on his way to Washington, desires a change in the arrangements. According to the present plans, there will be a short funeral service at the Grant residence on Saturday afternoon and the body will be shipped to New York that night. York that night

Grant Post to Meet Mrs. Grant's Body U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, has decided to send a guard of honor to meet the body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant in Jersey City. The guard will remain with the funeral party until the burial takes place. A detachment of the post will attend the services at the Grant

First Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Leaves of absence granted: Contract Surgeon, Henry M. Hall, for one month; Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Artillery, for four months: Cadet Thomas E. Selfridge, first class, Military Academy, for six weeks: Capt. Philip E. Ward Artillery, further extended one month; Capt. Abraham S. Bickham for three months. Second Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Third Infantry, for two months; Contract Surgeon Harry H. Van Kirk, extended ten days, and for twenty days without pay to take effect upon the expiration of extension of leave of absence; Second Lieut. Leonard J. Mygait, Seventeenth Infantry, extended one month; Capt. E. P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, for one month: Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, for fourteen days; Second Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., Seventh Cavalry, for ten days; First Lieut. George P. Tyner, Second Cavalry, for seven days. D. B. Hill's Summer Home in Danger. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 17.-The high seas last night again damaged the bulkheads in the vicinity of Seabright. At Normandie the Gen. Earle cottage, which Waltham Watches.

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Owing to the tremendous extra demands on our delivery department, which we have increased to the utmost, and to the fact that beginning to-day and until Christmas we will close our store at 7 P. M. out of regard for the health and comfort of our Clerks, we ask Purchasers to please

Carry Small Parcels.

May we also ask the hearty co-operation of every merciful person in shopping early each day that the early closing Xmas movement may prove successful and thus rid Greater New York of another relic of barbarism?

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ent among baseball men. It is known that John T. Brush favors a twelve-club league League, but the opposition of Ban Johnson But President Pulliam of the National League and Edward Hanlon, manager of the Brook-

lyn Club, have been looking over the American League grounds in Baltimore during the past few days, and Hanlon has been quoted as saying that the Monumental City will not be left out of major league baseball. John L. V. Murphy, one of the receivers of the Baltimore Club, says that the sale of the grounds in that city has been postponed and also declares that the ultimate purchasers will use it for a baseball purpose. Hanlon, when asked whether a National League club would be transferred to Baltimore, replied that he was not in a position to say anything

definite, but in the course of a subsequent talk, he remarked: "This is an era of mergers. Where there s such strong rivalry as to force up already large salaries over 25 per cent. and where heavy losses have been sustained by the owners of clubs, it is a simple business propo-sition to agree that something must be done. It matters not if a stockholder of a club be worth thousands or millions of dollars. he is not going continually to put up money

in a non-paying enterprise. Down in Baltimore Hanlon's visit has given rise to the rumor that the Brooklyn lub will be moved to the Monumental City before next season. The Brooklyn club ha not been the howling success financially that its owners expected and it is believed that Hanlon and H. R. Von Der Horst, who together own half the stock, may be desirous of making a change of base back to the city where they fairly coined money with the champion Orioles in 1894, 1895, 1898 and 1897. McGraw's fallure in Baltimore appears to have paved the way for Hanlon's return, but whether Ebbets and Abell, the other owners of the Brooklyn club, would consent to such a deal is a matter that cannot be answered, except by those individuals themselves. With the National and American leagues fighting for patronage in this city, the Brooklyn club may be lost in the shuffle. For that reason Hanlon, who is decidedly up-to-date in buseball forecasts, probably believes that "something should be done.

Meanwhile, in spite of the American League's attitude against the twelve-club not been the howling success financially that

BROOKLYN TO BE TRANSFERRED?

Hanion is Looking Over the American
League Grounds in Haltimore.

Just what the National League magnates
have up their sleeves is causing much comhave up the sleeves is causing much comhav Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

proposition, there are stories floating about that the big deal has already been cut and dried. Even Pulliam, who has just been elected president of the National League, has decided not to resign his position of secretary of the Plitsburg club until he knows what will be done at the coming peace conference. Rumor has it that the National League men will offer the presidency of a new twelve-club league to Johnson with a salary of \$10,000 a year if he will induce the other American League men to fall in line. There is still another report that the National League men have opened peace negotiations simply to find out the exact financial status of the American League, and that if they discover that the young organization is not so strong as people have been led to believe, the war will go on to a finish.

L. I. AUTO CLUB ELECTION. R. Adams, the First President, Returned to the Office Annual Dinner.

The Long Island Automobile Club held its namal election and dinner last night at the house of the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn. Reports from the president, secretary and treasurer and the various committees showed a satisfactory condition of affairs. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers without opposition: L. R. Adams, president; Lawrence Abraham, vicepresident; Read Halliday, secretary; Edwin Melvin, treasurer, Governors—J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Road Halliday, Nathaniel Rob-Mollenhauer, Road Halliday, Nathaniel Robinson, L. A. Hopkins, F. G. Webh and Lawrence Abraham. Membership Committee—A.R. Pardington, W. H. Mafies, M. D. and E. C. Seed.

The ticket elected is a new one throughout the executive list. The choice of L. R. Adams for president is, as the members put it, "a return to their first love," for Mr. Adams was the first president of the club.

About twenty-five members sat down to the dinner. A. R. Pardington acted as toastmaster. Mr. Adams spoke on "The Future of the L. I. A. C.;" F. G. Webh talked of "The Club and Its Past;" W. W. Grant, the retiring president, spoke on "The Present." Constituous in the dining hall were three of the prizes awarded by the club at its races on the Brighton Beach track last August. One was the \$100 cup won by F. A. La Roche in his Darracq and the other two were the \$50 and the \$25 cups won by L. P. Mooers with his Peerless car.

Leave Chicago this evening on the **Golden State Limited** via the El Paso-Rock Island route and in less than three days you will arrive at Los Angeles. An hour later you can be on the shores of the Pacific, listening to the roar of the surf, drinking in the wine-like air; the bluest of blue skies above you and the most charming landscapes in America all about you. This mind you, at a time of year when the thermometer at home is 'way below zero and the newspapers are filled

with details of the "greatest snow-storm in years." Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

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